

U. S. Sends Final Demand to Mexico to Free Jenkins; Ultimatum to Break Coal Strike

U. S. to Act To Break Coal Strike To-day

Federal Agents Prepared to Enforce Injunction Ordering Cancellation of Mine Tie-Up Order

Court Disobeyed, Reports Reveal

Silence of Union Chiefs Becomes Hindrance to Resumption of Work

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 30.—The full operative strength of the government is in readiness to begin early to-morrow morning its program of enforcement of Judge Anderson's anti-strike injunction in the great bituminous coal fields of the United States. It is believed here the backbone of the strike must be broken at once if the industrial centers of the country are not to be paralyzed through the lack of fuel. Operatives for the Department of Justice, scattered through the various coal fields of the nation, have been in close touch with the situation for the last two weeks and are fully prepared to arrest violators of the injunction canceling the strike order and forbidding officers of the United Mine Workers of America and others from actions that tend to prevent coal production. Pending the conference of operators, mine workers' officials and the government representatives at Washington, the government did not wage an active campaign against persons suspected of violating the order of Judge Anderson.

Reports Show Violations It is known here that agents of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice have made reports showing disregard of the court's order. The machinery of the government is ready to be set in motion and, unless the mines are in operation within the twenty-four hours as a result of the decision of the government, the prospects to-night were there would be many cases of contempt in Federal courts. Operators as well as miners who violate Judge Anderson's injunction will be taken in the Federal drag-net. The Lever act is to be lived up in every respect or prosecution will result.

Posting of notices of the government decision establishing a 14 per cent increase in wages to the miners was completed at all of the 239 mines in Indiana to-day.

Mines in this state are capable of producing 28,000,000 tons of bituminous and black coal annually, and resumption on any considerable scale would bring much relief to the industrial situation here and in neighboring states hard pressed through a month of idleness on the part of these mines.

Fear Not a Factor In spite of the announcement by government officials to the effect that coal production would be resumed Monday and that the fullest protection would be afforded all miners willing to go to work, a different opinion prevails on the part of many elements in the coal fields. From the headquarters in Indianapolis not one single word of encouragement to return to work has been issued, and the spirit of the full protection offered to those willing to work no one will know until the opening whistle to-morrow morning whether or not a majority of miners are willing to go back to work under their new wage scale.

Leaders of the United Mine Workers' organization to-night were silent about the course they will pursue, but every indication to point that it will be one of silence. It appears that their strongest legal weapon is to refrain from encouraging the miners to return to work on a basis which they refused to sanction. The injunction cuts them off from discouraging or hindering production, which leaves silence as the only alternative. There appears to be but little doubt that a genuine, sincere telegram sent out from the headquarters urging the miners to return to work under the 14

Two Kansas Cities Call for Troops

Business Men Declare Protection Is Needed in Coal and Strike Crisis

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 30.—Eight hundred representative citizens of the two Kansas Cities at a mass meeting to-day adopted a resolution requesting that Federal troops be sent to both communities as a result of the precarious situation caused by the nation-wide coal strike and made worse by the strike of railroad trainmen. The citizens were sent in compliance with the resolution to Governor Frederick D. Gardner of Missouri and Governor Henry J. Allen of Kansas by the mayors of both cities, a president of the Chamber of Commerce. In reply word came from Chicago that authority to call out state troops whenever necessary in connection with the strike had been conferred upon Adjutant General Clark, of Missouri, to-day by Governor Gardner, who is now in that city.

At the mass meeting here it was asserted that the two Kansas Cities actually were without coal. It was said that if additional coal was obtainable it was impossible to move it because of the strike of trainmen. Troops were needed, it was declared, for protection of men who would venture to take the places of the striking yardmen, approximately 1,500 of whom left work yesterday.

Prospect of an immediate settlement of the trainmen's strike is entirely out of the question, it was learned from authoritative sources following a secret meeting to-day of 1,000 members of the organization.

Submarine Flung On Rock by Gale

Big R-7 With Crew of 28 in Danger at New London: Rescue Craft Near

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 30.—One of Uncle Sam's largest and latest type of submarine, the R-7, was a victim of last night's gale, being swept from her moorings at the mouth of this harbor and cast upon Black Rock.

The R-7 was one of a half dozen subs lying alongside the mother ship, the USS Dolphin, at Black Rock Saturday night, when the rain was pelting and a breeze of force was sweeping Long Island Sound, the undersized craft, with a crew of twenty-eight, began to show signs of being in danger. The machinery of the government is ready to be set in motion and, unless the mines are in operation within the twenty-four hours as a result of the decision of the government, the prospects to-night were there would be many cases of contempt in Federal courts. Operators as well as miners who violate Judge Anderson's injunction will be taken in the Federal drag-net. The Lever act is to be lived up in every respect or prosecution will result.

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Coal Mining In Kansas to Begin To-day

Volunteers, 800 Strong, Start for Pits on Special Trains After Jubilant Parade in Streets

1,800 Troops Ready To Guard Workers

All Classes Eager to Aid in Movement to Provide Fuel for Families

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 30.—Eight hundred volunteer mine workers left Kansas towns to-night on trains which carried the 4th Regiment of National Guards to the Pittsburgh coal fields. The volunteer army will begin producing coal to-morrow morning under guard by 1,800 soldiers from state and Federal military organizations. Governor Allen and state mine plant receivers believe a number of union workers will join the volunteers in producing coal for needy consumers. Demonstrations similar to those which marked the departure of troops during the war period featured the movement of troops and volunteer workers. Special trains left Topeka, Atchison, Wichita and Emporia for the mining camps. They picked up troops and volunteers from the streets of the cities. More than six thousand volunteers, who have not already been called to pick and shovel service in the strip mines, await calls by the Governor.

Federal Troops Reach Mines It is probable that at least 1,000 additional workers will be taken to the mines Monday and Tuesday nights. Government troops under command of General Leonard Wood arrived in the mining camps this morning. Leaders among the mine workers are said to have advised union men against disturbances. The leaders have boasted that Governor Allen's plan will not get coal. The Governor has asserted the strike is a determination of his nation's performance. Broadways, after that was that Mr. Hopkins' plan would break the ice for other managements who might wish to provide entertainment for the Sunday night throngs who at present wander aimlessly before darkened box offices for want of a place to go.

Not a Religious Question One actress declared after the resolution had been adopted that Sunday night performances were inevitable in New York.

There are a million and a half of Jews in New York," she said, "and they want amusement on Sunday." The act was interrupted by Mr. Wilson, who said:

"The chair deprecates the injection of the religious issue into this discussion. The actor is no more religious than anybody else. He doesn't want Sunday night performances, because he feels that six days' labor in a week is plenty and that seven days' work is too much. The lady, if I may say so, is a delirious dreamer."

During the discussion of the Sunday performance resolution John Cole was recognized by Chairman Wilson, Mr. Cole said:

"It is simply Sunday performances the managers crave. The golden dream in the back of their heads is the two-day, fourteen shows a week time, when the office will be grinding out profits like a machine. We've got one way of interfering with them, no matter what is done at Albany. If every other way of stopping Sunday performances fails we have one sure course left to us."

There were cheers and applause here—"we can stand up on our hind legs, as we did last summer, and fight!"

Lobbyist Approved Harry Metastayer asked if John Emerson, who framed the resolution, would consent to have a rider attached providing for the sending to Albany of a representative to present the actors' side to the Legislature. He said:

"The managers are going to Albany with arms, munitions and money. They won't leave a stone unturned in their efforts to legalize Sunday performances in New York. We too, ought to have a representative there. Let us get our side of this proposition before the press and public. We must let the Legislature know that the actor doesn't want to work on Sunday."

Angry tones and loud shouts were heard when Frank Sheridan, complaining about the phrasing of the Sunday night performance resolution, said it didn't "shake." He said the resolution was "a dud."

Frank Gilmore, executive secretary of the Equity, explained that the Equity had no right to legislate for

Plot to Return Ex-Kaiser And Prince Is Exposed

DUSSELDORF, Nov. 30.—The German Socialists have discovered a monarchist plot of great ramifications which has as its purpose the return to Germany at the beginning of December of former Emperor Wilhelm and Crown Prince Frederick William.

An attempt at restoration of the monarchy to displace the Ebert government has been foreshadowed in recent dispatches from Germany. Minister of Defense Noske has been aware of these monarchist rumblings, it is said, but has felt confident that the government could put down with force any attempt at a reactionary coup d'etat or could crush the entire royalist movement whenever it was necessary or convenient.

Actors Start Fight Against Sunday Shows

Equity Association Opposes Lifting N. Y. Ban on Theatrical Performances and Continuing Concerts

Members of the Actors' Equity Association adopted a resolution yesterday declaring themselves to be "unalterably opposed" to all Sunday night performances in New York theaters. About 1,000 actors shouted a unanimous "No!" in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor when Francis Wilson, president of the Equity, called for a vote on the resolution.

The actors instructed their officials to send a lobbyist to Albany to fight the lobby that speakers said the managers were conducting in an effort to legalize Sunday night performances. Just before this was voted on a blond actress stood up in one of the boxes in the gallery encircling the ballroom and suggested that the actors' Albany representative ought to be "a clever woman." This suggestion was applauded almost as heartily as another, made by an actor, that the people of the stage would strike before they would consent to act on Sunday.

The question of Sunday night performances in New York theaters was revived recently when Arthur Hopkins, a spokesman for the Producing Managers' Association, against which the actors' strike was directed, announced that he was preparing a series of serious dramas for Sunday night performances. Mr. Hopkins said then that he felt that such entertainment was quite as proper as the "sacred concerts" that are given in some New York theaters on Sunday night, and which in reality are simply vaudeville performances in Broadway garb.

There was that Mr. Hopkins' plan would break the ice for other managements who might wish to provide entertainment for the Sunday night throngs who at present wander aimlessly before darkened box offices for want of a place to go.

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Fight to Oust Newberry to Open at Once

Democrats Demand Immediate Action by the Senate Following Election Fraud Indictment

Inquiry Hampered By Lack of Funds

Political Tie in Upper House if His Successor Should Be a Democrat

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Senator Truman H. Newberry, of Michigan, who was indicted yesterday by a Federal Grand Jury at Grand Rapids, Mich., on charges of corruption, fraud and conspiracy in connection with his election over Henry Ford, his Democratic opponent, will continue to serve in the United States Senate unless he is removed by the Senate itself.

The Senator will be in his seat to-morrow when Congress convenes, despite the indictment. His friends here declare he will not be concerned in court of the charges on which he, his brother and 133 others were indicted.

Senator Newberry will return to Washington to-morrow from Hot Springs, Ark., where he has been since he took the oath of office, after the long-distance telephone he declined to comment on the action of the grand jury. "I have not a word to say," he said.

Democrats to Start Fight The indictment caused a stir in Senatorial circles. Investigation of the Senatorial election in Michigan is pending before a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, of which Senator Dillingsham, Republican of Vermont, is chairman.

Democrats are preparing to bring a fight to have Mr. Newberry removed soon after Congress meets. It is not certain whether the Senate will take any cognizance of the indictment, but it is its duty to do so.

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No Retreat On Treaty, Says Lodge

Senator Declares President Must Accept or Reject Reservations Without Amendment

Ready to Submit Issue to People

Hitchcock Relaxes Fight After Failing to Obtain Talk With Mr. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Senator Lodge, who returned to-night from Boston, declared the peace treaty reservations that were rejected by the Democrats when the treaty failed of ratification in the Senate ten days ago are the "irreducible minimum" of the Republican program, and the President must accept them without change if he wants the treaty ratified.

The Republican leader again declared that if they are not accepted they will be carried before the American people as an issue in the approaching Presidential campaign.

Mr. Lodge's arrival, and his subsequent statement, followed another failure on the part of Senator Hitchcock, Administration leader, to see the President and discuss the treaty situation with Mr. Wilson. As a result of his inability to confer with the President Mr. Hitchcock declared that plans for bringing the treaty before the Senate this week had been postponed indefinitely. No move toward ratification would be made for some time, Mr. Hitchcock said.

Lodge States Position In reiterating the position of the Republican majority on the treaty, Mr. Lodge said:

"The general feeling in Massachusetts is unmistakably one of great satisfaction that the treaty was not allowed to pass without the reservations. The signature of the President, if it is to be a signature, is in my opinion, a signature of the people of the country. They constitute the irreducible minimum. Innumerable verbal changes would be made and no effect would be gained."

Issue Put Up to President "If the President desires to have prompt ratification of the treaty with Germany he has only to accept the reservations as they stand. We desire final action, as I have said, but action must be based on acceptance of the reservations as they are. I hope prompt action will be taken, but if the President decides that he will not act until he receives word from the White House to-day, and was advised that it would be better to wait before subjecting the President to the exertion of a long discussion of the treaty by the people."

Senator Hitchcock said he would make no further effort to discuss plans for reviving the treaty with the President until he receives word that the President could see him.

"I will not go to the White House until I am sent for," Mr. Hitchcock said.

Specific Appointment Denied The Administration leader went to the White House yesterday and telephoned to-day in an effort to arrange a conference, but he denied that any specific engagement had been made at any time.

If an engagement was made for yesterday, as was published in the newspapers, it must have been made by the White House," Mr. Hitchcock said to-night. "I did not ask for one, but have tried since I returned to Washington to find out if the President did not want to see me. If any definite arrangement was made, the President would have been notified. There is no hurry, however, and I will wait now until I am asked to go."

Reports that the Senator was to confer with the President yesterday were made authoritatively by the Senator's office and by the White House early in the week.

The fact that the White House telephoned the Senator immediately after he arrived in Washington yesterday and told him he could not see the President until he received word from the White House, was a very significant indication that the President's condition is not as good as it was a week or two ago. These reports, however, are emphatically denied at the White House.

No Action for Ten Days Senator Hitchcock will continue to direct the campaign of the friends of the treaty on his own responsibility, in the absence of any word from the President. No move will be made

President's Gain Is Called Steady

Spends an Hour on Porch and Has Wheel Chair Ride: Relapse Denied

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—President Wilson continues to improve slowly, it was said at the White House to-night, notwithstanding rumors and reports that have been generally circulated in Washington during the last two days that the patient had suffered a relapse.

The President took his daily trip in his wheel chair outside the Executive Mansion and spent nearly an hour in the open air on one of the porches.

Dr. Cary T. Grayson, his personal physician, said that his usual condition during most of the day, said that the President was "slightly better" than last night, when he made the following statement:

"The President's improvement steadily continues. He is improving slowly. He is considerably better than he was several weeks ago."

Earth Weighs Six Sextillion Tons-in Boston

Tech. Professor Figures It Out for His Class With Aid of Two Lead Balls and Two Small Spheres

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—The earth weighs 6,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 tons. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology department of physics, headed by Professor Louis E. Dorr, is authority for the assertion. The expert "weighed" the earth to enlighten his students.

Formidable as the task appears, all that was required was a simple piece of apparatus about the size of a vacuum cleaner and a knowledge of certain natural laws. This was the way of it:

Scientists have known since the days of Newton that all bodies, large and small, exercise a power of attraction for one another. They likewise have ascertained that the power of this attraction, or force of gravity, is in direct ratio to the relative sizes of the bodies involved.

At the institute they attached two small spheres, weighed to the finest degree, to the end of a short and small, exercise a power of attraction for one another. They likewise have ascertained that the power of this attraction, or force of gravity, is in direct ratio to the relative sizes of the bodies involved.

The professor knew the weight of the spheres, and by measuring the exact and had ascertained the force which the leaden balls exercised over the suspended ones. He knew, of course, the power of the earth's attraction for the spheres, which is their weight. The solution to gain the earth's weight, was simply a problem in proportion.

The difficult part of the experiment, however, was in measuring the exact amount of the attraction of the leaden balls for those suspended.

Tiny Torch Saves 7 Adrift at Sea After three hours' search over rough waters for a motor launch, drifting rapidly to sea, the seven occupants of the little craft were rescued last night off Ambrose Channel Lightship. A moment later the launch sank.

The rescue was effected by the crews of the pilot ship Sandy Hook and New York, whose skippers sighted a flaming newspaper, held aloft by one of the seven. Police and navy patrol boats had been searching the Lower Bay since the plight of the men in the launch had been reported by the captain of the fishing sloop, Joseph Prickett.

The Joseph Prickett sighted the launch at dusk. It was being tossed to and fro, rolling powerlessly on the waves, and the Prickett threw a line to the men who were shouting and waving their coats. They caught the line, but as soon as the sloop got under way it snapped. A second line also broke, and the captain of the Prickett, having no cable aboard, put into shore at full speed to give the alarm.

Police patrol boats, vessels from the naval station, put out at once. The coast guard station at Rockaway Beach also established a patrol. While they were sweeping the ocean with searchlights the two pilot boats entered Ambrose Channel. They took a course toward the signal light observed near the surface of the water, and at 7:30 p. m. sighted the W. D. Anderson, a fifty-foot motor launch. The signaler made their visit and the failure of the Senator to arrange a conference have caused reports that the President's condition is not as good as it was a week or two ago. These reports, however, are emphatically denied at the White House.

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Ultimatum To Carranza Is Reported

Note, Indorsed by President, Is Said to Insist on the Unconditional Release of U. S. Consul

45,000 Guardsmen Ready for Border

Lansing to Submit Recommendations in Mexican Case to Cabinet

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—What was described unofficially as the "final demand" of the United States government on Mexico for the release of William O. Jenkins, American consular agent at Puebla, Mexico, has been sent to the Mexican government.

The note, which was the American reply to the Mexican answer to the original demand of the United States government for the release of Mr. Jenkins, was telegraphed to Mexico City last night after it had been approved by President Wilson.

The State Department declined to publish the note in advance of its receipt by the Carranza government. It is expected to be in President Carranza's hands to-morrow, when the note probably will be made public.

State Department officials declined to discuss its contents to-night, but it is generally believed here it reiterates the demand that Mr. Jenkins be released unconditionally and immediately.

New Mexican Policy Forecast The note was drafted yesterday and submitted to President Wilson last night. It was signed by Secretary Lansing.

Secretary Lansing is preparing definite recommendations with regard to Mexico, which he probably will submit to the Cabinet at its meeting Tuesday. The inauguration of a new Mexican policy may result from the meeting.

Many officials who have followed the Mexican situation closely believe the fall power of the United States government will be used, if necessary, to enforce compliance with the note dispatched last night.

National Guard Ready Utilization of the National Guard for border duty would be immediately authorized by the President, should armed intervention be decided on by this government. Major General Jesse M. Carter, chief of the militia bureau, has just completed for the war department a comprehensive report on the number of state troops that could now be used for patrol duty on the Mexican border. While the exact number is withheld for military reasons, it is known that upward of 15,000 officers and men could be dispatched to the border from the states.

Major General Carter's recent annual report showed that National Guard organizations given Federal recognition up to June 30, 1919, numbered 1,198 officers and 36,012 enlisted men. In the last five months numerous states have recruited guard companies up to the minimum strength of 100 officers and men and have been extended Federal recognition. The estimate that 45,000 state guardsmen could be sent to the border, therefore, is believed to be conservative.

Twenty-five Machine Gun Companies At least 75 per cent of the National Guard organization are infantrymen, but a machine gun company is attached to each infantry regiment. There is believed to be approximately twenty-five machine gun companies thoroughly equipped and carefully trained which could be sent to the Rio Grande over night.

Cavalry is the other arm of the service which is most numerous organized in the states. Virtually all the mounted troops are now in Texas cities and within easy reach of the border. The report for June 30, 1919, showed Texas possessed 13,913 enlisted cavalrymen, led by 455 officers.

The fact that some guard organizations totaling 80,000 officers and men were actively engaged in maintaining order in the states during the war, when the National Guard was in France, makes possible the immediate use of the organized state militia on the Mexican border, if required. These home guard organizations, it was said to-day at the War Department, easily could be reformed, and while the guard companies of the states were abundant they could be depended upon to handle any disorder that might develop.

Recruiting Progresses Rapidly Another factor considered significant by military men is the steady progress being made by recruiting officers. Ap